UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22958
19 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 15 August 1991, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations.

Annex

[Original: French]

Note verbale dated 15 August 1991 from the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/91 (4-1) of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform him as follows concerning the measures taken by the Swiss Government in order to implement paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991):

1. In general, Swiss legislation regulates all exports of military equipment from Switzerland. As a matter of principle, our country refrains from supplying arms to States which are engaged in war or areas where a conflict may break out. Switzerland has not authorized any exports of war equipment to Iraq since 1955.

2. In the context of the Gulf crisis, immediately after the invasion of Kuwait measures were taken prohibiting all commercial and financial activities with Iraq. A system for monitoring these arrangements, which is still in effect, was set up by the Swiss Government. Exceptions to this regulation are possible, on the basis of express specific authorization, only within the framework established under Security Council resolution 661 (1990), namely for supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs.

3. Accordingly, the prohibition against the supply of military equipment or technology for the production of arms to Iraq as set out in paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) is being strictly implemented by Switzerland.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22959
16 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE DATE OF AN ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. The Deputy Registrar of the International Court of Justice, by a cable dated 14 August 1991, informed the Secretary-General of the death of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria) on 14 August 1991, and of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court as a result of that death.

2. Judge Elias was first elected as a member of the Court to serve from 6 February 1976 for a period of nine years, and was re-elected as from 6 February 1985. His present term of office would have expired on 5 February 1994. In accordance with the terms of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the General Assembly and the Security Council will therefore have to elect a member of the Court to serve for the remainder of Judge Elias' term until 5 February 1994.

3. Article 14 of the Statute provides:

> "Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council."

Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute provides:

> "At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the States which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court."

4. In view of the fact that the date of the election is to be fixed by the Security Council, it is suggested that the Council might wish to consider this question at an early meeting. The Secretary-General expects to invite nominations for the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias by communications immediately after the Security Council has set the date of election, but in any event no later than 14 September 1991.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22960
19 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace. The details of the most recent violations are as follows:

1. During the period 17/18 August 1991, the United States Air Force conducted within Iraqi airspace 12 sorties, carried out by six formations of two aircraft each. These formations flew at speeds of 600 to 750 km/h at altitudes of 3,000 to 4,500 metres. The sorties, which were centred on the areas of Mosul, Arbil, Amadiyah, Dahuk, Rawanduz and north Tall-Afar, had the dual objective of observation and provocation.

2. During the same day, at 1140 hours, an unidentified aerial target violated Iraqi airspace in the region of Jabal Sanam. This aircraft, which was headed towards Artawiya, was flying at a speed of 600 km/h. It disappeared north of Artawiya at 1155 hours.

3. On the same day, at 1314 hours, an unidentified aerial target violated Iraqi airspace in the region of Jarishan, south of Artawiya. This aircraft, which was flying at a speed of 600 km/h, departed towards Kuwaiti airspace, where it disappeared at 1320 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22961
19 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace. The details of the most recent violations are as follows:

1. During the period of 16/17 August 1991, the United States Air Force continued its activities within Iraqi airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation. It made 14 air sorties, carried out by seven formations of two aircraft each.

2. These sorties, which were centred over the regions of Mosul, Dahuk, Amadiyah and Arbil, were carried out at speeds of 700-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-10,000 metres.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22962
19 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace. The details of the most recent violations are as follows:

1. During the period of 15/16 August 1991, the United States Air Force conducted, within Iraqi airspace, 11 sorties, carried out by five formations of two aircraft each and one aircraft flying solo. The United States aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 720 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 metres.

2. The sorties were centred on the areas of Arbil, Mosul, Dahuk and Amadiyah and had the dual objective of observation and provocation.

3. At 1006 hours an unidentified target coming from Kuwait violated our airspace near Safwan, penetrating it for a distance of 35 km south of Basra. This was an aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h, which disappeared at 1020 hours into Kuwaiti airspace. It is presumed that the aircraft was carrying out a reconnaissance mission in the region.

4. At 1255 hours, an unidentified target penetrated Iraqi airspace east of Safwan. This was an aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h, which penetrated our airspace for a distance of 10 km before disappearing at 1305 hours into Kuwaiti airspace. It is presumed that it was carrying out a reconnaissance mission in the region.

5. At 1348 hours, an unidentified target coming from Kuwait violated our airspace south of Artawiya. This was an aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h, which penetrated our airspace for a distance of 5 km. The aircraft disappeared at 1356 hours into Kuwaiti airspace. It is presumed that it was carrying out a reconnaissance mission in the region.

6. At 1406 hours an unidentified target penetrated Iraqi airspace west of Safwan for a distance of five km. The aircraft violated our airspace again at 1425 hours, entering it south of the air unit base. It penetrated our airspace for a distance of 10 km, flying at a speed of 600 km/h. It was an

isolated aircraft, which, it is presumed, was carrying out a reconnaissance mission in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22963
20 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached letters dated 17 August 1991 were addressed by the Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, respectively.

Annex I

Letter dated 17 August 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

I am writing in reply to your joint letter with the United States Secretary of State of 1 August 1991, transmitted to me on 14 August, which in particular refers to the negotiations under my auspices to solve the conflict in El Salvador. I very much appreciate your expressions of support for my efforts on El Salvador, and I take note of your urging me to take personal leadership of the negotiating process.

As I indicated to you on 7 August, in reference to the 1 August U.S.-Soviet communiqué on the same subject, I fully intend to continue my active engagement in the Salvadorean peace negotiations. I need hardly say that Mr. Alvaro de Soto, as my personal representative, acts entirely on my behalf and with my full support, and I am therefore constantly and fully engaged in the process. I stand prepared to become involved directly and personally again, as I have done in several instances, most recently in Guadalajara. My personal participation in direct negotiating rounds is an option which has always existed and which remains open for consideration at the appropriate time and assuming that the level of representation of the two sides justifies such participation.

On 7 August I advised you of a number of concrete ideas regarding the current critical juncture in the negotiations and the way in which you could be of assistance in helping me to cut the Gordian knot now facing the process. The problems bedevilling the negotiation are not, in my view, of a methodological nature. As has been demonstrated on several occasions during this process, including in Mexico last April, great strides are possible without my being physically present at direct meetings. Direct meetings are indeed only a relatively small part of the negotiating process. There are, however, fundamental issues which must be grappled with in order to go beyond the success so far achieved, and specifically to obtain a cease-fire. These are the subject of Mr. de Soto's shuttling between President Cristiani and the FMLN commanders during the past and coming weeks.

I noted with particular pleasure the offer contained in your joint communiqué to play an active and constructive role in supporting the talks and implementing accords on a final settlement. I therefore very much look forward to receiving your reaction to the ideas which I have presented.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

Annex II

Letter dated 17 August 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I am writing in reply to your joint letter with the Soviet Foreign Minister of 1 August 1991, transmitted to me on 14 August, which in particular refers to the negotiations under my auspices to solve the conflict in El Salvador. I very much appreciate your expressions of support for my efforts on El Salvador, and I take note of your urging me to take personal leadership of the negotiating process.

As I indicated to you on 7 August, in reference to the 1 August U.S.-Soviet communiqué on the same subject, I fully intend to continue my active engagement in the Salvadorean peace negotiations. I need hardly say that Mr. Alvaro de Soto, as my personal representative, acts entirely on my behalf and with my full support, and I am therefore constantly and fully engaged in the process. I stand prepared to become involved directly and personally again, as I have done in several instances, most recently in Guadalajara.

My personal participation in direct negotiating rounds is an option which has always existed and which remains open for consideration at the appropriate time and assuming that the level of representation of the two sides justifies such participation. I trust that for this purpose there would be no difficulty in ensuring the presence at United Nations Headquarters of members of the FMLN General Command, even on short notice.

On 7 August I advised you of a number of concrete ideas regarding the current critical juncture in the negotiations and the way in which you could be of assistance in helping me to cut the Gordian knot now facing the process. The problems bedevilling the negotiation are not, in my view, of a methodological nature. As has been demonstrated on several occasions during this process, including in Mexico last April, great strides are possible without my being physically present at direct meetings. Direct meetings are indeed only a relatively small part of the negotiating process. There are, however, fundamental issues which must be grappled with in order to go beyond the success so far achieved, and specifically to obtain a cease-fire. These are the subject of Mr. de Soto's shuttling between President Cristiani and the FMLN commanders during the past and coming weeks.

I noted with particular pleasure the offer contained in your joint communiqué to play an active and constructive role in supporting the talks and implementing accords on a final settlement. I therefore very much look forward to receiving your reaction to the ideas which I have presented.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22964
20 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note No. SPC/7/91(4-1) of 3 July 1991 has the honour to state the following:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been observing the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to the Persian Gulf crisis in particular those provisions contained in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991). The executive orders of the Supreme National Security Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 661 (1990) as reflected in document S/AC.25/1990/38 continue to apply today and no decision has been made to cancel them. Accordingly, the concerned authorities have been duly instructed to ensure the full compliance with the prohibition set out in resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991).

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91-27037 2558h (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22965
21 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace. The details of the most recent violations are as follows:

I. 18/19 August 1991:

1. United States aircraft carried out a total of 22 sorties into Iraqi airspace. These sorties were conducted by nine formations of two aircraft each, one formation of three aircraft and one aircraft flying solo at speeds of 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres. They were centred over the regions of Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah and had the dual objective of observation and provocation.

2. At 0850 hours, an unidentified target coming from Safwan violated Iraqi airspace. It was an aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h, which penetrated our airspace for a distance of 35 km before returning to Kuwaiti airspace and disappearing from our view at 0926 hours.

3. At 1328 hours an unidentified target coming from the area north of Bubiyan violated Iraqi airspace. It was an aircraft flying at a speed of 480 km/h, which penetrated our airspace for a distance of 15 km before re-entering Kuwaiti airspace and disappearing from our view at 1135 hours.

II. 19/20 August 1991:

1. During this period, the United States Air Force continued its activities within Iraqi airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation. It thus made 20 sorties, carried out by eight formations of two aircraft each and four aircraft flying solo.

2. These sorties, which were conducted at speeds of 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000 to 6,000 metres, were centred over the regions of Arbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Amadiyah and had the dual objective of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22966
21 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his Note No. SCPC/7/91(4-1) of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia strictly abides by the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq as contained in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991).

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91-27197 2561h (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/375
S/22967
26 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 27 and 45 of the provisional agenda*
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 August 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of Islamic Conference resolution 30/20-p of 8 August 1991 on the question of Cyprus, which was adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 4 to 8 August 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 27 and 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTURK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/150.

ANNEX

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 30/20-P OF 8 AUGUST 1991

The twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991).

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Reaffirming further its support for United Nations Security Council resolution 649(1990) of 12 March 1990, which was accepted by both sides to the Cyprus problem as a basis for a negotiated settlement and for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General towards that end under his mission of good offices;

Welcoming in this connection the proposal made by Turkey for a high-level quadripartite meeting with the participation of the two parties in Cyprus on the basis of equality and by Turkey and Greece;

Recalling that in the more than 27 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to help the attainment of an overall agreement;

Recalling its resolution 16/7-P adopted at its 7th meeting in which it was agreed that the representatives of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus be invited to attend the future meetings of the Islamic Conference;

Noting the report of the Secretary-General contained in document ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.21;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for membership in the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity, with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

1. Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side by side in security, peace and harmony, without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Urges the member States of the Islamic Conference to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus and to assist them in reaching a just and durable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. Decides further :

a) to enhance the participation of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in the Islamic Conference by enabling it to take part effectively in the work and activities and meetings of all the organs of the OIC, including its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions; and

b) to call on and urge the member States of the Islamic Conference to increase and expand their relations with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, information, investment and sports.

5. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to undertake in consultation with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus a comprehensive study on their economic situation and needs with a view to promoting their economic development.

6. Calls on the two parties to negotiate together on an equal footing towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 649(1990).

7. Calls further on the two parties to seek a new relationship based on respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a new partnership between them.

8. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

10. Requests further the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the Dakar Islamic Summit and the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/376
S/22968
22 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 45 of the provisional agenda*
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 August 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, the text of the joint declaration issued on 16 August 1991 on the occasion of the official visit of His Excellency Mr. I. Safa Giray, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTURK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/150.

ANNEX

**JOINT DECLARATION**

**ISSUED ON 16 AUGUST 1991**

His Excellency Mr. I. Safa Giray, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, paid an official visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, upon the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and His Excellency Mr. Kenan Atakol, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence.

The parties, having reviewed the recent developments, decided to issue this Joint Declaration which encompasses the following common points of view :

Cyprus is the homeland of two distinct peoples with a separate identity of their own, namely the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots. These two peoples became 31 years ago, the equal founding partners of a bi-communal independent state, with the cooperation and assistance of their respective motherlands, Turkey and Greece.

This partnership, based on a negotiated constitution and safeguarded by international treaties, was not permitted to live and a conflict was created which has been going on for the past 28 years.

At the core of the problem lies the destruction in December 1963 of the partnership which symbolized the bicommunal legitimate order by the Greek Cypriot side through the use of force.

Since then, there is no joint political authority, entitled to speak for both peoples of Cyprus or capable of exercising sovereignty over the entire island. Throughout all these years, the two communities have neither had a joint state, nor a joint parliament, nor a joint government. The two communities are exercising separately for the past 28 years their equal rights emanating from independence and sovereignty through their own representatives under their own political and legal systems.

Against this background, can the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots voluntarily establish a new federal partnership based on political equality ? This is the question to which an answer is being sought today.

The Turkish side has made a great and conscious effort in order to bring about an outline for an overall agreement which the two parties would accept based on their free will and explicit consent. As a result of these efforts, there is a possibility now to move towards an agreement which will be based on political equality and will be effectively guaranteed.

All these efforts are taking place within the framework of the UN Secretary-General's mission of good offices. As reaffirmed by Security Council resolution 649, this mission is with the two communities in Cyprus as equal parties.

Turkey has given firm support to the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General and with the aim of facilitating an agreement on the outline for a solution has proposed a quadripartite meeting in which the two parties in Cyprus and Turkey and Greece will participate at a high political level. This proposal has received wide support. It is accepted that such a meeting must be well prepared and take place within the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General. For this purpose, representatives of the Secretary-General are at present continuing their contacts with the parties concerned. Following the completion of these contacts, a direct talk between the leaders of the two communities could enhance the prospects for the success of the current efforts.

The following points are of particular importance for the future of all these endeavours :

- Full respect for the equality of the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot sides is essential.

- In a quadripartite meeting which would be convened after adequate preparation under the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General, the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot sides will take part with equal status and with equal titles. Accordingly, agreement will be reached in advance on all the arrangements with respect to the meeting in conformity with this status and the four parties will comply with this agreement in every respect.

- The outline for an agreed solution will be discussed and concluded under the aegis of the Secretary-General, between the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot sides, together with Turkey and Greece.

- Following the conclusion of an outline and before its presentation to the approval of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities through separate referenda, a fundamental and positive change should come about in the relations between the two communities. Agreement must be reached on all relevant steps to be taken in this context simultaneously with the agreed outline.

In this spirit, the Turkish side will continue to contribute to the search for a solution.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22969
22 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour, referring to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991), to provide him with the following information.

Denmark's long-standing policies for export of arms and munitions are very restrictive. Therefore existing laws and regulations already met with the obligations and requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) as regards the sale, supply or promotion of arms and related material to Iraq. In principle, arms exports from Denmark are prohibited and export licences are only granted after a close scrutiny by the authorities of each individual case. Parts of weapons as well as facilities for production of such parts are also covered by this legislation.

The Government of Denmark complies strictly with the arms embargoes agreed upon in the United Nations as adherence to these embargoes is one of the main criteria the Danish Government applies in its arms export policy. The legal basis for these criteria is the Arms Act (Law No. 529 of 11 December 1985, with subsequent amendments), which is administered by the Ministry of Justice, acting in close cooperation with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Similarly, most other proscribed items and activities listed in the guidelines for prohibited categories of goods for export were also already covered by existing Danish legislation, in particular the regulation of 2 October 1987 with later amendments concerning export of certain goods, issued by the Ministry of Industry.

Furthermore, the European Community has enacted the following legislation preventing trade by community members with Iraq which have direct effect in Denmark:

- EEC regulation 2340/90 of 8 August 1990, extended and amended by regulation 3155/90;

- ECSC decision 90/414 of 8 August 1990.

Subsequently, the Danish legislation against trade and other commercial contacts with Iraq, based on the resolutions of the United Nations as well as the regulations and decisions adopted by the European Communities have been embodied in an order dated 7 June 1991. This order provides for sanctions in the form of imprisonment or fines in case of violation of the provisions. The responsibility for the enforcement of this legislation lies largely with the Ministry of Industry, which has the authority to issue export licences for all types of goods except arms and related material. It is the duty of the customs authorities to control at the time of export that the necessary licences for export of certain goods are at hand.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22970
22 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his Note No. SCPC/F/91(4-1) of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform him that Lebanon has strictly complied with the relevant Security Council resolutions, and with the guidelines annexed to the Secretary-General's report (S/22660) approved by the Security Council in resolution 700 (1991).

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91-27392 2465c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22971
23 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace. The details of the most recent violations are as follows:

1. During the period from 20 to 21 August 1991, United States aircraft carried out, within Iraqi airspace, a total of 14 sorties, conducted by six formations of two aircraft each and two aircraft flying solo, at speeds of 700 to 800 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000 to 7,000 metres.

2. These sorties were centred on the regions of Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Amadiyah and had the twofold objective of observation and provocation.

3. At 1031 hours, one of the enemy formations composed of two aircraft overflew an area situated south of the thirty-sixth parallel, 25 km north of Al Hadr, at a speed of 720 km/h.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22972
23 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF EGYPT AND NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the forthcoming election to the post of the United Nations Secretary-General due to take place during the forty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly and pursuant to the attached statement of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on the African Candidature to that post, as adopted in Abuja on 30 July 1991, we have the honour, on behalf of the OAU Current Chairman and the African Group at the United Nations, under Article 97 of the United Nations Charter, supplemented by rule 48 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and Rule 141 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, to submit, in alphabetical order, the following names of the African candidates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | BOUTROS, Ghali Boutros | - | Egypt |
| 2. | CHIDZERO, Bernard | - | Zimbabwe |
| 3. | DADZIE, Kenneth | - | Ghana |
| 4. | JONAH, James | - | Sierra Leone |
| 5. | OBASANJO, Olusegun | - | Nigeria |
| 6. | OWONO, Nguema François | - | Gabon |

In communicating these names the African Group hopes that the international community will give an African the opportunity to serve in this highest position of the world Organization. If recommended by the Security Council and appointed by the General Assembly as the next Secretary-General, we believe any one of these candidates will serve with the same distinction as those Africans who have occupied other high positions in the United Nations system, such as the Fresident of the Security Council, President of the General Assembly, President of the International Court of Justice and several other senior Under-Secretaries-General.

In forwarding the names of the above candidates for the post of the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Group wishes to observe also that the United Nations and the United Nations system as a whole are now at a critical crossroads. The positive developments in international relations as

evidenced by increasing cooperation among big Powers and higher spirit of multilateralism create new opportunities for the world Organization to play an even greater role in resolving regional conflicts and enhancing international peace and security in general, promoting global trade and development, addressing important new issues such as human rights and democratic processes, protecting the international environment and checking the menace of illegal drugs and psychotropic substances. There is also the opportunity for the new Secretary-General to consider and implement the much needed reforms of the Secretariat and the United Nations system as a whole.

This position is based on the contribution and commitment of our continent to the United Nations system and as an affirmation that Africa has, as is the case of the above-mentioned candidates, eminent individuals with proven qualifications and extensive experience in the diplomatic, management, socio-economic and political fields, for required leadership of the Organization.

The Representative of the Current Chairman of the OAU and the Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations remain available and would appreciate pursuing further consultations with members of the Security Council as well as all members of the United Nations.

We would appreciate it if this letter and its attachment could be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Permanent Representative of
Egypt to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group

(Signed) Prof. Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Permanent Representative of
Nigeria to the United Nations
Representative of the Current Chairman
of the Organization of African Unity

Annex

Statement of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on the African Candidature to the post of the United Nations Secretary-General

1. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on the African Candidature to the post of the United Nations Secretary-General established by the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government met at Abuja, Nigeria on 30 July 1991.

2. In conformity with its mandate, the Committee received and reviewed the names and qualifications of the African aspirants to the post of the United Nations Secretary-General.

3. The Committee is fully convinced that these aspirants are all eminently qualified. They are all individuals of high integrity and possess the necessary professionalism, competence and experience. Any of them if elected, can serve the United Nations with honour, commitment and distinction.

4. In this respect, the Committee strongly supports and highly commends the following African candidates whose names appear below in an alphabetical order for the positive consideration of the United Nations Security Council and subsequently the General Assembly:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boutros, Boutros Ghali | - | Egypt |
| Chidzero, Bernard | - | Zimbabwe |
| Dadzie, Kenneth | - | Ghana |
| Jonah, James | - | Sierra Leone |
| Obasanjo, Olusegun | - | Nigeria |
| Owono, Nguema François | - | Gabon |

5. On behalf of the OAU, the Committee appeals to the international community to give an opportunity to an African to serve in this highest position of the world Organization. This appeal is rooted not only in Africa's faithful role in and commitment to the United Nation system, but equally in the OAU's affirmation that Africa has eminent individuals as exemplified by these we are presenting, who can provide the required leadership of the Organization at political, socio-economic and managerial levels.

6. The Committee enjoins all members of the OAU, individually and severally, to promote the African candidatures in their bilateral as well as multilateral consultations with the international community.

7. The Committee mandates the African Group at the United Nations to present these candidates as appropriate to the United Nations Security Council, for its consideration and to follow up the matter.

8. The Committee resolves to remain seized of the matter.

Abuja, Nigeria, 30 July 1991

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22972*
26 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF EGYPT AND NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

In forwarding the names of the above candidates for the post of the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Group wishes to observe also that the United Nations and the United Nations system as a whole are now at a critical crossroads. The positive developments in international relations as evidenced by increasing cooperation among big Powers and higher spirit of multilateralism create new opportunities for the world Organization to play an even greater role in resolving regional conflicts and enhancing international peace and security in general, promoting global trade and development, addressing important new issues such as human rights and democratic processes, protecting the international environment and checking the menace of illegal drugs and psychotropic substances. There is also the opportunity for the new Secretary-General to consider and implement the much needed reforms of the Secretariat and the United Nations system as a whole.

This position is based on the contribution and commitment of our continent to the United Nations system and as an affirmation that Africa has, as is the case of the above-mentioned candidates, eminent individuals with proven qualifications and extensive experience in the diplomatic, management, socio-economic and political fields, for required leadership of the Organization.

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8. The Committee resolves to remain seized of the matter.

Abuja, Nigeria, 30 July 1991

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